NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EARLY AMERICAN LITERATURE. CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By EVERT

A Devekinck and George L. Devekinck. 2 vols, 8 vo. Vol. 1. pp. 876. Charles Scribeer.

The scholars of this country owe a large-hear ed welcome to the admirable record of American literature which is here presented in such an agreeable and instructive form. It has evidently had its origin in an enthusiastic love of letters, liberal and comprehensive tastes, genial cultivation, and rare patience of research. Apart from the general execution of the plan, which can scarcely be commended in terms of extravagant praise, it breathes a fine aroma of literature, showing the vigilance of the editors in spying out

many scattered flowers by the wayside, and weav. ing them into the odorous and brilliant wreath which they have gathered from such a wide variety of sources

In arranging the details of the work, the Messrs. Duyckinck have aimed at giving a succinct view of the writers of the country, and their productions from the earliest period to the present day. Regarding the history of American literature more as a record of mental progress and cultivation than as an exhibition of art and invention, they have judiciously abstained from elaborate critical comment, and limited their task to the statement of biographical facts and specimens of the most important products of the pen on American soil Still, a large proportion of our authors have not been book-makers by profession; their lives have mostly been devoted to other pursuits; and hence many details not of a purely literary character must be introduced into the story of their lives-Nor has the work been restricted to writers bern in the country. It includes also those who have lived and written here and enriched the land by their labors. Some of the most valuable pages of the Cyclepedia are accordingly, devoted to Berkeley, Priestley, Witherspoon, Cooper, to say nothing of the eminent foreign scholars who are still living among us, and the writers of the anterevolutionary period who were almost exclusively of English birth.

The Colonial period marks the first epoch of American literature. The great men of that time were Roger Williams, John Cotton, Hooker, the Mathers, Blair, Colden, Logan, the Bartrams, and above all Jonathan Edwards, and Benjamin Franklin. Several of the highest seats of learning in America were established in this era, and have not failed to be honored with conspicuous historical notices in the present volume. The Revolutionary period comes next in order, devoted to the discussion of legal and constitutional principles, illustrated by the labors of statesmen like Otis, Dick'nson, Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Hamilton and Jay, and a variety of miscellaneous writers " who caught the various humors of the times and "introduced a new spirit into American literature." The third period includes the interval from the commencement of this century to the present

Of the Colonial period, the first production waitten in America which is entitled to a place in the general history of literature, is the translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses by George Sandys, printed in London in 1626. Sandys was a distinguished Oriental traveler, who sometime after his return from the East was employed as treasurer of the Virginia Company. Here on the banks of James River, he completed the translation of Ovid. and with so much success as to be praised by Pope and pronounced by Dryden " the best versifier of the age." William Vaughan, William Wood, and the world-renowned Captain John Smith follow in rapid succession till we come to the founding of Harvard College in 1637.

"The Simple Cobler of Agawam" by Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich was one of the famous produc. tions of that early day. It was written in 1645, when the author was 75 years of age. In style, it affects an uncouth " Babylonish dialect," and in tone is a growling satire on toleration, the condition of England, and the follies of fashionable ladies. A specimen or two may amuse our readers:

While looking over the notices of Ward which re which are not so many as could be wished. main, and which are not so many as court of the seem our good fortune to hold in our hands the copy of The Simple Cobler whi h belonged to Robert Souther, who, as is well known, was a diligent souther, who, as is well known, was a diligent ert Southe, who, as is well known, was a diligent reader and warm appreciator of the American colonial history and records. It is marked throughout with his peculiar pencilings on the markin, of the following among other fine passages: "The least truth of God's kingdom doth in its place uphold the whole kingdom of His truths; take away the least vericulum out of the world and it unworlds all poentially, and may unsupply the state of the state ravel be whole texture actually, if it be not conserved by an arm of extraordinary power"—a sentence which has a very Colericgean nook. Again, an illustration worthy of Miltor: "Non senescit verities. No man has a very C derive can nook. Again, an illustration worthy of Miltor: "Non senescit veritas. No man ever awa gray hair on the head or beard of any truth, wrinkle or morphew on its face: the bed of Truth is green all the year long." This is very tersely expressee: "It is a most toilsome task to run the wild-goose chase after a well-breath'd opinionist: they delight in vitilitigation: it is an itch, that loves a life to be serab d; toey desire not satisfaction, but as isdiction, whereof themselves must be indees." In these more estract thoughts be rises beyond his word-oathing; but one person of his book is very amusing in this way—that directed against the fastionable lacies of the time. The "Cobler" trofesses to be a solitary widower of twelve years standing, on the lookout for a mate, and thinking of going to England for the purpose—"but," says he, when I consider how women have tripe-wifed themselves with their cisaments, I have no heart to the voyage, lest their nauseous have tripe-wifed themselves with their classmeats, I have no heart to the voyage, lest their nanseous shapes and the sea should work too sorely upon my stomach. I speak sacly; methicks it should break the hearts of English-wemen imprisoned in French cages, periog out of their hood-holes for some men of mercy to help them with a little wit, and nobody releves them." He tells us there are "about five or six" specimens of the kino in the colony: "If I see any of them nor dentally I cannot ceases my fancy of them for a month after." On this matter the "Cooler" thus defines his position: "It is known more than enough that I am neither piergard por expic to the due bravery of bis position: "It is known more than enough that I am neither niggard nor cycle to the due bravery of the true gentry: if any man mivikes a buily mong dreacek more than I, let him take ner for his I shour: I hot our the woman that can honour herself with her attire: a good text atwas secevors a fair margent: I am not much offended if I see a trin far trimmer than she that wears it: in a word, whatever Christianity or civity will allow, I can after with London measure: but when I hear a runperous gentledame inquire what dress the Queen is in this week: what the nudiuster ian fashots of the court, I mean the very newest; with egg to be in it in all haste, whatever it be; I look at her as the very gizzard of a trifle, the product of a quarter of a cycher, the epitome of nothing, fitter to be kickt, if she ever of a kickable substance, than either honour'd or humour'd." e, than either bonour'd or humour'd.

A just tribute is paid to the character of Roger Williams as the apostle of civil and religious liberty, and one of the most enlightened and excellent of the English university men who came to New England for conscience' sake The principle which brought him across the Atlantic did not depart on hie landing. With him, the divine right of conscience was to be as much respected in the mind of another as in his own. He did not flee from persecution to become a persecutor himself.

Born in Wales in 1606, educated at Oxford; if not a student at law with Sir Edward Coxe, enjoying an early intimacy with him; then a nonconformal minister in conflict with the ecclesiastical authorities of the ter in connect with the ecclesiasical authorities of the times, he arrived in Massechusetts in 1631. Asserting at once his views of religious toleration, the independ-ence of conscience of the civil magistrate and the separation of Church and State, he was driven from Salem, where he had become established as a preacher, by an order of the General Council in 1635, into exile, for "his new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates." He then made his memor-

able journey in the Winter season, through what was then a wilderness, to the vicinity of Narraganesti Bay, where, received in friendship by the Indians, he established himself at Scekonk; but finding himself within the limits of the Plymouth colony, he sailed with his friends in a case of down the river to found on the opposite shore the City of Providence, a fiving name which will always bear witness to his persecution and trust in God. Here he maintained friendly relations with the Indians, warded off disaster, by quieting their threstend aggressions, from the people who had driven him away, received fugitives for conscience' sake from Massachusetts Bay, and promoted the rettlement of Rhode Island. In 1643 he sailed from New-Amsierdam for England as an agent to produce a charter. On his way thicker at sas, he wrote his Key into the Language of America, which he published in London on his arrival. "I drew," he says in his address, "to my dear and well beloved friends and countrymen in Olo and New England, the ma'erials in a rude lump at sea, as a private kelp to my own memory, that I wished here a there are when the product what I have the language what I at sea, as a private help to my own memory, that I might not by my present absence lightly lose what I has so dearly bought in some few years of hardship and charges among the Barbarians," and he commit-ted it to the public for the benefit of his friends. "A little key, he says, "may open a box where lies a bunch of keys."

This book is in a series of thirty-two chapters, each

containing a vocabulary, with an occasional er ment at a suggestive word relating to manners tions; and concluding with a copy of verses. To the second chapter, of "Esting and Entertainment," this pious and benevoient man conchingly adds:

Coarse bread and water's most their fare, O England's diet fine; Thy cop runs o'er with plenteous store Of wholesome beer and wine. Semetimes God gives them fish or flesh, Yet they're content without; And what comes in they part to friends And strangers round about. God's Providence is rich to his, Let pone distrustful be

wilder ess, in great distress, These Ravens have fed me. These Ravens have fed me.

There is the same simplicity and faith in Providence in the rest of these little poems, wherever the topic gives him an opportunity to express it. The notes are simply jottings down of facts he had noticed—but even these few words are so nehow its inct with his kindly spirit. "I once traveled," he says, "to an island of the wildest in our parts, where in the night an Indian (as he said) had a vision or dream of the san (whom they worship for a Got) darting a beam into his breast, which he conceived to be the messanger of his death. they worship for a Goo! darting a coam into his deast, which he conceived to be the messenger of his deast. This poor native called his friends and neighbors, and prepared some little refreshing for them, but himself was kept waking and fasting in great humiliations and invocations for ten days and nights. I was alone (having traveled from my bark the wind being contrary) and little could I speak to them, to their understanding especially because of the change of their dislect. and inthe could repeat to teem, to their understand-ing, especially because of the change of their dislect or manner of speech from our neighbors; yet so much (through the kelp of God) I did speak, of the true and and living only wise God, of the Creation of Man and his fall from God, &c., that at parting many burst forth, Oh when will you come again to bring as some more news of this God?" And to this follow the "more news of the God?" more particular reflections:

God gives them sleep on ground, on straw, On sedgy mats or board; When English softest beds of down, Sometimes no sleep afford. I have known them leave their house and mat, To logge a friend or stranger, When Jews and Christians oft have sent Christ Jesus to the manger. 'Fore day they invocate their gods, Though many fa'se and new; O, how should that God worshipt be, Who is but one and true !

"How sweetly," he says, "do all the several sorts of heaven's birds, in all coasts of the world, preach unto men the praise of their Maker's wisdon, power and goodness, who feeds them and their young ones, Summer and Winter, with their several sorts of food; although they neither sow nor reap, nor gather into If hirds that neither sow por reap

Nor store up any food, Constantly to them and theirs A maker kind and good! If man provide ske for his birds. In yard, in coops, in cage, And each bird spends in songs and tunes, His little time and age! What care will man, what care will God
For his wife and children take?
Millions of buds and worlds will God
Sooner than his, forsake,
God makes a path, provides a guide,
And feeds in wilderness!
His plorious name while breath remains,
O, that I may confees.
Let mays a time I have had no guide. Lost many a time, I have had no guide,
No house, but hollow tree!
In stormy Winter night no fire,
No feed no company. In Him I have found a house, a bed, A table, company: No cup so bitter, but 's made sweet,

W en God shall sweetening be. Passing over the wile space which separates Roger Williams from Dr. Franklin, we must give a word of commendation to the curious propriety of phrase and the judicious choice of details which characterize the biography of our great American sage. We must find room for a few of its excel-

lent paragraphs. Franklin's voluminous correspondence would alone have given him high literary reputation as a letter writer. His essential philanthropy, good-humor, wit, and ready resources, are everywhere apparent in this, at the best part of his conversation, vital for posterity, and we may readily imagice from it how Franklin talked, as with his fine tact he always offers something alleid, as with his fine tact he always offers something. talked, as with his fine tact he always offers something insuiring, useful and cartertaining to his friends. But it is to the per-picuity, nethod and ease of Franklin's philosophical writings that his solid reputation will remain greatly indebted. These qualities cannot be better described that in the words of Sir Humthrey Davy, the generous encomiast of his scientific brethren, who himself practiced every grace which he attributed to ether: "A singular felicity of induction guiced all his researches, and by very small means he established very grand truths. The style and manner of his publication on electricity, are almost as worthy cetablished very grand truths. The style and manuer of his publication on electricity, are aimost as worthy of admira ion as the doctrine it contains. He has endeavered to remove all mystery and obscurity from the subject. He has written equally for the uniaitia'ed and for the philosopher; and he has rendered his details anusing and perspicuous, elegant as well as simple. Science appears in his language, in a dress woncerfully decorous, best adapted to display her native loveliness. He has in no instance exhibited that false dignity by which philosophy is kept aloof from common applications; and he has sought rather to make her a useful inmate and servant in the common habitations of man than to preserve her merely as an object of admiration in temples and palaces.'

as an object of somiration in temples and palsaces."

The uniform industry of Franklin was immense; and though writing was but an incidental pursuit to one who was not an author by profession, and derived no reverue from his pen, the aggregate of his distinct literary compositions outdistances the labors of many who have worked directly for reputstion and the booksellers. As enumerated by Mr. Sparks the list of his writings, separate hooks articles, or distingt means. who have worked orders for the parameter and the winds and the order sellers. As enumerated by Mr. Sparks the list of his writings, separate books, articles, or distinct papers, independently off his huge correspondence, amounts to 304 items, thickly sown along his busy years—and he was always busy—from 1726 to 1790. They exhaust every methor of doing good practically which fell within the range of his powers or experience. They are upon topics of individual and social improvement, of the needle arts which adorn and ameliorate faily life, of the science which calarges the powers of the mind and increases the comfort of the body, of political wisdom, extending from the direction of a village to the control and prosperity of the State. In every form of purely human enceavor the genius of Franklin is paramount. There were principles in philosophy and religion beyond his ken, fields of speculation which his telescope never traversed, metaphysic spaces of his telescope never traversed, metaphysic spaces of the soul to the electric powers of which his lightning tods were no conductors. In the parcel allotment of duties in this world his path lay in the region of the practical. In the words of our reat Sire to the arch-In the parcel allotment of angel, he might have professed that

To know that which before us lies in daily life.
Is the prime wisdom.
There he was seldom at fault—cool, wary, political, There he was seldom at fault—cool, wary, political, never betraying himself, never betraying the State: in the language of his American historian, a writer himself skilled in affairs: "Franalin was the greatest diplomatist of the eighteenth century. He never spoke a word too soon; he never spoke a word too late; he never spoke a word too much; he never faired to speak the right word at the right season."

We have alluded to Frankin's philosophy as indicative of the reliabour nevers. Hen it may be said that

We have aluded to Franklin's philosophy as indicative of the religious powers. Here it may be said that he ra her lives by them than in them. He appreciated the decout and transcencent labors of such men as Jerathan Edwards in Isying the foundations, and could emply his pockets at the heart-stirring appears of Whitefield His friendships in England and A nerica were with bishops and divines. The sishop of St. Asaph, of Sedor and Man, no less than the Methodist Whitefield, were his friends; and be could east an eye backward with affection and reversace from the glitting salens of Paris to the dark shades of Paris to ancesters. There was a sound vein of piety in his composition which bere its fruits; nor had French

levity, or companionably with the encyclopedists blunted his religious education. His warning hand, raised to Paine on the eve of his infidel publica ion, deserves to be remembered with his appeal to the obligations of that arch-corrupter himself to religion: "Penhaps you are indebted to her originally—that is, to your religious education—for the habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself. You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon abon which he asserts his belief of a particular Providence which he asserts his belief of a particular Providence with our most distinguished authors; for among us it is not necessary, as among the Hottentots, that a youth, to be raised into the company of nea, should prove his manhood by beating his mother." In the same letter he asserts his belief of a particular Providence which he once so emphatically amonumed in same letter he asserts his belief of a particular Providence, which he once a emphatically amounced in the Convention of 1787. At the close of his life President Stiles of Yale draw from him an expression of his religious opinione, in which he simply amounces his belief in the unity and moral government of the Deity, and the paramount "system of morals and religion of "Jeeus of Nazareth," as "the best the world ever saw or is likely to see;" but his interoretation of what the latter was would probably have differed much from that of Dr. Stiles.

the latter was would probably have different match that of Dr. Stiles.

One of his very last acts, on his death-hed, was to recite to his faithful attendant. Mrs. He won, the daughter of his London landlady, the simple and elevated verses of good Doctor Watts.

The compliments to Frankin, the sage, philosopher, politician, would fill a volume. Pernaps the Lvin epigraph, written by the obliceopher Turgot, has been the most productive ever paid:

Eripuit colo fulmen sceptrumque tyrant

His portrait is frequently graced with similar inscriptions, of which the best is that from Horace, placed by Bishop Shipley in the edition of the Miscelanies of 1779, Non soreidus auctor Natura Verique.

He was equally admired by peasants and kinge;
Louis XV., "the grand monarch," commanded a return of his thanks to Mr. Frenklin "for his useful discounties in alternative." turn of his thanks to Mr. Franklin "for his useful discoveries in electricity;" the court of Louis XVI., its philosophers, wits and ladies of fashion, hatled hin with enthusiasm; Chatham was his enlogist in England, and Washington in America; he had the best nen in both hemispheres for his frierds and correspondents; towns and counties, and even a State, have been named after him; his portrait and bus; are familiar as those of Washington; "Every peens stamp," says Robert C. Winthrop, happily, in his address, 4rchimedes and Franklin, "is a monument to Franklin, caned if not established by himself, as the fruit of his early labors and its signal success in the organization can led it not established by Limself, as the fruit of his early labors and his signal success in the organization of our in an post-office." His writings are read with equal zest, though with different emotions, in child-hood and age—as the old man goes out of the world re-peating to the grandchild at the fireside the spologue of quaint familiar wiedom which he had learnt in his

A very different character was the old Tory divine, Mathew Byles, who is chiefly remembered at this day for his inveterate attachment to the British Government, and his detestable attempts at pun making.

The Rev. Jacob Bailey, the Missionary at Pownal borough, before the Revolution, says of him, after a visit to his house, in 1778: "The perpetual reach after purs renders his conversation rather cistasteful to per-sons of ordinary elegance and refinement." And Mr. Kettell quotes some cotemporary verses to the same

There's punning Byles provokes our smiles, A man of stately paris— He visits folks to crack his jokes, Which never mend their hearts.

With strutting gait and wig so great, He walks along the streets; And throws out wit, or weat's like it, To every one he meete.

The latter part of his parody of Joseph Green's par-

ody on his pasting; but we have never heard any indelicacy or irreverence alleged against him.

The ana which have been preserved, show that his
reputation as a wit was well coserved. There was a
slough opposite his house, in which, on a certain wet
day, a chaise containing two of the town council stuck
fast. Dr. Byles came to his door, and a duted the officials with the remark, "Gentlemen, I have often comlained to you of this primary any attention. olained to you of this nuisance without any attention being paid to it, and I am very glad to see you stirbeing paid to it, and I am ring in this matter now."

being paid to it, and I am very gisd to see you string in this matter how."

In the year 1780 a very dark day occurred, which was ong remembered as "the dark day." A lady neighbor sent her son to the doctor to know if he could tell her the cause of the obscurity. "My dear, was the ar swer to the messenger, "give my compliments to your mother, and tell her tha! I am as much in the dark as she is."

One day a ship arrived at Boston with three hundred street lamps. The same day the doctor happened to receive a call from a laty whose conversational powers were not of the kind to render a long interview desirable. He availed himself of the newly arrived cargo to dispatch his visiter. "Have you heard the news!" sain he, with emphasis. "Oh, no! What news!" with three hundred new lights have come over in the ship this morning from London, and the over in the ship this morning from London, and the Selectmen have wisely ordered them to be put in irons immediately." The visitor forthwith decamped in search of the particulars of this invasion of religious

When brought before his judges at the time of his with brought before he place with and warm him-telf. "Gentlemen," was the reply, "when I came among you, I expected persecution; but I could not among you, I expected persecution; but I could not think you would have offered me the fire so suddenly.
A mot of Byles's is related by the hospitable wits of Boston, to the visitor, as he passes by Kings & Cappel in Trement street. There are two courses of windows by which that building is lighted on its sides; the usre. In allusion to this archi tectural peculiarity of the square embraures of its solid walls, Byles said that he had of en heard of ecclesisstical canone, but never saw the portholes be fore. Another, a revolutionary witticism, does justice to Bylea's toryism. When the British traops, the heters, passed his door, after enering the to va. "Ah," said he, "now our grievances wil be red-

dressed."

His sys'em of practical joking is said to have been as felicitous as his verbal, though rather more expen-

sive to the victims.

The dector, however, occasionally met his match.

A lady whom he had long courted unsuccessfully, married a entleman by the name of Quincy. "So,

married a centleman by the name of Qainey. "So, nadam," asid the unsu-cessful suitor, on meeting her afterward, "it appears you prefer a Qainey to Byles."
"Yes, for it there had been anything worse than bites, God would have afflicted Job with them."
He was not, however, always unsuccessful with the fair rex, as he was twice married. His first wife was a nice of Governor Belcher, and her successor, the cignity apparently diminishing with the relationship, a daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Tailer.

In person Dr. Byles was tall and well proportioned. His veice was nowerful and melbdious, and he was a His voice was powerful and melodious, and he was a graceful and impressive speaker.

The arrival of Berkeley in America has been noted as an event of no inconsiderable influence on the progress of literature, particularly in Rhode Island and Connecticut. On this subject, we have several interesting statements.

several interesting statements.

Dean Berkeley set sail, or at least was ready to embark from Graverend, September 6, 1728, for the New Werld. He had just completed the honeymoon of his marriage with Anne Fors'er, the daughter of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, to whom he had been united on the lat of Au authand of whom he writes before leaving England at this time, to his friend Themas Prior, as a lover should, that "her humor and turn of mind pleases me beyond anything I know in her whole exx." This ladv accompanied him with her friend, "my Ladv Hancock's daughter;" and three gentlemen completed the party, Mr. James, and three gentlemen competed the party, Mr. James, Mr. Dalton, and Mr Smibert The last was the artist whose name is prominently connected with the early history of American art. He sketched a group of his whose name is prominently connected with the early history of American art. He sketched a group of his fellow-travelers in the cabin, at sea—at least this is one of the Berk-ley traditions—which he af erward painted, in the interesting pict re which now hangs in the Gallery of Yale College. If so, he made the addition of the child in his slie's srms subsequently, for that infant was born in America. The travelers reached Newport the 23d of January, 1729, after a protracted passage of five mouths. There is a tradition which is probably worth very little, that Berkeley sent a latter, on coming up the bay, to the Rev. Janes Honeyman, the Episcopa elergyman of the town which found him at church celebrating a holiday. The intelligence was communicated to the congregation, Mr. Honeyman disminsed them with his blessing, and the whole body proceeded to meet the distinguished Dean on the wharf. Six months passed, and the Dean's Bernanda enterprise still lingered for lack of the promit receipt of "His Majesty's bounty." The opening of Summer reconciled him however, to the delay. He wries in June of the delight of the climate and of the birth of a son.

"The truth is," he says, "if the king's bounty could be paid in, and the charter could be removed hither, I should like it better than Beranda." His frienes of the voyage were drawn at the close of the year to Bestor, and solicitations were made to early Berkeley thither; but, "preferring quiet and solicinde to the noise of a great town," and happy in the "two domestic confor a that are very sgreable, my wife and my little son," he still remained at Newport in the enjoy-

tic con for a that are very agreeabe, my wife and my fittle son, be still remained at Newport in the enjoy-ment of the country eatste which he had purchased. There his accomputations were apparent. There his acquaintance was sought by Samuel John-son, afterward the President of the King a College in New-York, and then a resident in Connecticat, who called his attention to the wants of Yale College, to

which he became so liberal a denor of books and land; after his retirement to Ecgland settling upon the College his farm of nirety six acres, to which he had given the rame of Whitehall, for the assistance of its scholars. He also made valuable gifts to the library of Harvard, and when he left Newport distributed the books he had with him among the neighboring clergy. It was also after his arrival in England, in 1733, that he presented the organ to Trinity Church, at Newport, which is still surmounted by the crown of the olden time, and which hears an inteription that it is the gift of Dr. George Berkeley, late Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

of Clopne.

This organ was originally forwarded to America by
the Dean, as a gift to the town of Berkeley, in Massachuesta, which had been named after him. The select men of the town, bowever, were not prepared to men of the town, cowever, were not prepared to the bor so cangerous a guest, and, voting that "an organ is an irs rument of the Devil, for the entrapping of men's souls," declined the offer, when the Dean conferred it on Trinity. It still sends forth its strains from some of the old nines. some of the old pipes.

During his pleasant sojourn in America, we always

some of the old pipes.

During his pleasant sojourn in America, we always bear of Berkeley in some amiable relation. He compliments the Huguenot refugee, Gabriel Bernon, in a letter written in French, on his "real for religion and the glory of God." He preaches constantly for his friend, the Rector of Trinity, the Rev. James Honeyman, in the pulpit which is still there, while the Quakers stand in their broad-brimmed has in the ablest to hear him; on one occasion humorously announcing that, "to give the Devil his due, John Calvin was a great man." In company with Smibert, Col. Uplike and Dr. McSostran, he visits the Narraghansett Indiants. To his friend, Daniel Updike, the atterney General of the Colony, he presents his "well-wrought silver coffee por," still preserved as a relia in the family, as the good bishop's old fashioned chair, "in watch he is beleved to have composed the Minute Pailotopher," a etteemed as an heir-loom at this day by Dr. Coit. There is an anecdote of Berkeley's calculatious respecting the value of property at Newport, preserved by a traveler, the Church of England clergyman, Andrew Burnaby, who visited Newport in 1760, which at this inte of day is curious. The growth of Newport, which suffered a relapte after the Revolution, and was for a long while in accyance, is now again in the ascendant: not as Berkeley may have anticipated with for a long while in accyance, is now again in the ascondant; not as Berkeley may have anticipated with
the commerce of Cheapside, but with the laxery of the
Americant Bains.

"About three miles from town," writes Burnaby.

"is an irdifferent wooden house, built by Dan Berkeley when he was in these parts: the situation is low, but commands a fire view of the ocean, and of some wild rugged rocks that are on the left hand of it.
They relate bere several strange stories of the Dean's
wild and chimerical notions; which, as they are characcensitic of that extraordinary man, deserve to be taken notice of. One in particular, I must be the reader's indulgence to allow me to repeat to him: The Dean had formed a plan of building a town upon the reader's indulgence to allow me to repeat to him: The Dean had formed a plan of building a town upon the rocks, and of cutting a road through a sandy beach which lies a little below it, in order that shios might come up and be sheltered in bad weather. He was so full of it is project, as one day to say to one Smibert, a designer, whom he had brought over with him from Europe, on the latter saking some Indicrous question concerning the future importance of the place: "Truly, you have very little foresight, for in fifty years inne every foot of land in this place will be as valuable as the land in Cheapside." The Dean's house, notwithstanding his prediction, is at present nothing better than a farm house, and his library converted into the dairy: when he left America he gave it to the College at New-Haven, in Connecticut, who have let it to a farmer on a long lease; his books he divided between this College and that in Massachasetts. The Dean is said to have written in this place "The Minute Philosopher." For the value of the farm, it must be great to its present holder, Yale College having in the last century leased out the land for a term of mme hunderd and ninety-nine years, at a rent payable in wheat, which was afterward commuted into the present and receipt of one hundred and forty dollars.

We are compelled to omit all notice of the

We are compelled to omit all notice of the writers of the Revolutionary period, with the exception of a slight allusion to the Ballad literature of that day, on which point the editors have made extensive inquiry, and have raked out of the dust a remarkable collection of these eccentric productions. One of the most celebrated effusions of this kind is the Sapphic Ode by Nathaniel Niles, written at Norwich, Conn., in 1775. It has often been printed, but will bear another appearance:

Why should vain mortals tremble at the sight of Death and destruction in the field of battle.

Where blood and carrage clothe the ground in crimson,
Sounding with death-grouns?

Death will invade us by the means appointed, And we must all how to the King of Perrors; Nor am I anxious, if I am prepared, What shape he comes in. Infinite Goodness teaches us submission, Blds us be quiet under all His dealings; Never repining, but forever praising

God, our Creator.

Well may we praise Him: all His ways are perfect; Though a respiezdence, infinitely glowing, Dazzles in glory on the sight of mortals, Struck blind by luster.

Good is Jehovah in bestowing sunshine, Nor less His goodness in the storm and thunder, Mercice end judgment both proceed from kindness, Infinite kindness.

O then, exult that God forever reigneth; Clouds which, around him, hinder our perception, Bird us the stronger to exalt His name, and Shout louder praises. Then to the wisdom of my Lord and Master

I will commit all that I have or wish for, Sweetly as babes' sleep will I give my life up, When call d to yield it. Now, Mars, I date thee, clad in smoky pillars, Butsting from bomb-shells, roaring from the cannon, Ratting in grape-shot like a storm of hallstones, Torturing e her.

Up the bleak heavens let the spreading flames rise, Breaking, like Ætns, through the smoxy columns, Lowering, like Eaypt, o'er the falling city, Wantonly burned down.

While all their hearts quick palpita's for havoc, Let slip your blood hounds, nam'd the British lions; Dauntless as death scares, nimble as the whirlwind, Dreadful as demors!

Let ceeens waft on all your floating castles Fraught with des ruction, horrible to nature; Then, with your sails fill'd by a storm of vengeance, Bear down to battle

From the dire caveras, made by ghostly miners, Let the explosion, dreadful as volcanoes, Heave the broad town, with all its wealth and people, Qu ck to destruction.

Still thall the banner of the King of Heaven Never advance where I am afraid to follow: While that precedes me, with an open bosom, War, I defy thee.

Fame and dear freedom lure me on to battle. While a fell despot, grimmer than a death's head, Sings me with serpents, fiercer than Medusa's, To the encounter.

Life, for my country and the cause of freedom, le but a tribe for a worm to part with; And, if preserved in so great a contest, Life is redoubled.

We may perhaps say the same of the Yankee Doodle ballad, which we here copy, with the historical notice of the editors.

The tune of Yankee Doodle is said to have been composed by a Dr. shackburg, attached to the British anny, in 1755, when the troops of the Northern Colonies matched into Albany, preparatory to the attack on the French poets of Nisgara and Frontesac. The habiliments of these recruits preserved a strange contract to the orderly appointments of the English soldiery, and the music to which they marched was as at unuated and outre as their uniforms. Shackburg, who possessed some musical knowledge, composed a who possessed some musical knowledge, composed a ture for the new coners, which he told them was one of tre most celebrated of the se in use by the army To the great amusement of the British, the provincials accepted the girt, and "Yankee Doodle" became very

pepular among them.

The tune was not original with Shackburg as it has been trace d back to the time of Charles I., in England. In the reign of his son we find ht an easy accompaniment to a little song on a famous lady of easy virue of that date, which has been perpetuated as a many rethyres.

Lucy Locket lost her pocket, Kitty Fisher found it; Nothing in it, nothing in it, But the bit ding round it.

A little later we have the first appearance of that re-doubtable personage Yankee Doodle. He seems evan at that early stage of his career to have shown the characteristic trait of making the most of himself—

Yat kee Doodle came to town Upon a Kenish pony, He stuck a feather in his hat, And called him Macaroni,

It is not impossible, however, that Yankee Doodie may be from Holand. A sorg in use smong the la-borers, who in the harvest time migrate from Germany to the Low Countries, where they receive for their work as much buttermilk as they can drink and a

tenth of the grain secured by their exertions, has this burden : Yanker didel, deodel down Didel, dudel lanter,

Didel, dudel lanter,
Yanke viver, voover vown,
Botermilk und Tauther.
That is, buttermilk and a tentb.
This song our informant has beard repeated by a native of that country, who had often listened to it at harvest time in his youth.
The precise date when
Fa her and I went down to camp
cannot, we fear, he fixed with accuracy; but as the

Fa her and I went down to camp canno', we fear, he fired with accuracy; but, as the tune was sung at Banker Hill, may be assumed to have been in 1775.

Our copy of the words is from a broadside in a collection of "Songs, Ballada, &c., purenased from a ballad printer and seller in Boston in 1813," made by Isaiah Thomas. The variations and additional stances in the notes are from a version given in Farmer & Moore's Historical Collections of New-Hampshire, iii. 157.

THE TANKEE'S RETURN FROM CAMP. Father at d I went cown to camp Along with Captain Goodi Along with Captain Gooding,
And there we see the men and boys,
As thick as basty punding.
Chorut—Yankse Doodle, keep it up,
Yankse Doodle, dandy,
Michael Boodle, and Sandard Sandard Sandard Sandard Sandard Sandard Sandard Mind the music and the step And with the girls be handy.

And there we see a thousand men, As rich as Squire David; And what they wasted every day, I wish it could be saved.

The lasses they est every day,
Would keep an house a Winter;
They have as much that, I'll be bound,
They eat it when they're a mind to. Ard there we see a swamping gun,

Large as a log of maple, Upon a deuced sittle cart, A load for father's cattle. And every time they shoot it off,

It takes a horn of powder, And makes a noise like father's gun, Only a nation louder. I went as nighto one myself, As Siah's underplaning;

As Siah's underplaning; And father went as nigh again; I thought the deace was in him Cousin Simon grew so bold,
I thought he would have cock'd it:

It seared me so, I sarink'd it off, And hung by father's pocket. And Captain Davis bad a gun, He kind of clept his hand on t,
And stuck a crooked stabbing iron
Upon the little end on t.

And there I see a pumpkin stell As big as mother's basin; And every time they touched it off, They scampered like the nation.

I see a little barrel, too, The beads were made of leather. They knock'd upon't with little clubs, And called the folks together. And there was Captain Washington.

They say es't grown so tarnal proud, He will not ride without 'em. He got him on his meeting clothes,

Upon a siapping stallion, He set the world along in rows, In hundreds and in millions. The fisming ribbons in his hat, They looked so taring fine, ah,

I wan'ed pockity to get, To give to my Jemimah. l see another snarl of men
A digging graves, they told me,
So tarnal long, so tarnal deep,
They 'tended they should hold me.

it sear'd me so, I hook'd it off, Nor step'd as I remember, Nor turn'd about, till I got home, Loc'd up in mother's chamber.

This volume is embellished with numerous portraits, autographs, and sketches of the residences of authors and of public buildings, most of which are highly successful specimens of engraving, and materially enhance the and interest of the work. We have already alluded to the admirable manner in which the editors have completed their difficult enterprise, taken as a whole, and have no wish to dwell upon the blemishes which a minute, or rather a mousing criticism, might discover in some portion of its details. Slight errors have indeed come under our notice in examining the work, but they are not of a character to lead us to question its general thoroughness and accuracy. For instance, the Librarian of the Boston Athenæum is called George Folsom instead of Charles; the "Conflict of Ages," by Dr. Edward Beecher, is ascribed to his brother Charles Beecher; Charles Prentiss is said to have died in Bromfield, Mass., instead of Brimfield; Adin Ballou is spoken of as belonging to the family of the celebrated Hosea Ballou; and a whimsical blunder is made in de. scribing Sibley's History of the Town of Union as a "monogram," instead of "monograph," which scarcely naturalized word was probably lingering in the writer's ear. Only the first volume of the Cyclopedia has thus far been published, and on the issue of the second we shall have something more

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE. The Committee met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, n the Library Room of the City Hall, and proceeded

in the Library Room of the City Hall, and proceeded to the Tombs, in pursuance of a resolution of the previous day, to examine the records of the Court and of the property clark.

The Committee was rec ived by Justice Connolly and the clerk, Mr. Nesbitt, and furnished with facilities for their investigations. After looking into some of the records of the Court, they repaired to the room in which is contained the property taken from persons arrested. To give an accurate description of the contents of this department would require the knowledge of a dealer in Yankee notions. One prominent o ject was a genuine slungshot, suspended against the wall, awaiting the discharge of its owner from prison. It is awaiting the discharge of its owner from prison. It is well known that to carry a slungshot is made by a recent law a State Prison offerse. A tunk was exhibited containing a glass cake basket, fancy dolls, and similar articles, which had been recent y taken from an express wagen by a party of young thieves. It appeared an evidence that the articles, which were in transit a from a Fair in Jersey Ciry, were stolen by the boys for the sole purpose of being used as prizes on a target excursion. Mr. Nesbitt, the clerk, stated that an auction sale of some of the property in his charges had lately been held, and that he would furnish the Committee with an inventory of it during the week, as well as of that remaining in his possession.

Subsequently the Committee visited the various departments of the prison under the conduct of the awaiting the discharge of its owner from prison. It is

parimetrs of the prison under the conduct of the aceper, Mr. Gray, and Dr. Covil.

The Committee will resume its sittings this morning, when Justices Composity and Osborns and ex Judge Beebe are to be examined.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
MONDAY, Dec. 12-D. D. CONOVER, esq., President, t'e chair.
Petitions referred. - By Mr. Coteman-Of officers

b square be leveled.

By Mr. Wandell-O' Edjah H. Kimball and hers, for a sewer in Forty-seventh street, from Sixth Seventh avenues. By the PRESIDENT—Of Engine Company No. 27, to

of First Division New York State Militia, that Ha nil-

have amount paid for rent of house refunded.

By Mr. Brows-Of S. A. Frost, that the wreck of
the brig Mayflower, suck between piers Nes 28 and
29, East River, brought there to raise the ship Joseph

Walker be removed.

Resolutions—By Mr. Ranney—That the Street Commissioner send to this Board the bids for regulating, grading &c., Fourth avenue from Thirty-eighth to Fifty-lighth street; Fifty fifth street fron Toird to Fift avenue, and from Seventh to Eighth avenue. Acopted.

By Mr. Lambrecht—That all incumbrances of hay

be removed from piers No. 40 and 41, East River, and bulkhead, and all other piers used by speculators, and not allow them to be used as storehouses.

Reports.—Of Committee on Law Department, to concur relative to grading and regulating Fifty math street, between Broadway and Tenth avenue. Laid

over. Of Committee on Railroads, to concur to direct Eighth svenue Railread Company to be relaid and case to be run to corner of Breadway and Eighth averue. Laid over.

Of some, in favor of ordinance requiring railroad present.

ears to have some apparatus to prevent objects falling on the tracks from passing under the wheels. Lake

on the tracks from passing under the wheels. Laid over.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of granting aid of \$1,200 to the New York Juvenile Asylum; in favor of donating \$500 to St. Luke's Home for indigent femalew. To Committee of the Whole.

Of Committee on Fire Department, is favor of advertising proposals for a lot between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth streets and Eighth and Tenth avenues for use of Engine Company No. 15. To same.

Of Committee on Police, in favor of paying Dr. Kimbark for medical services. To same.

Of Committee on Fire Department, to concur to confirm decisions of Fire Commissioners. Laid over. Several reports of Committee on Assessments were received as different of Committee on the Whole.

Communications — From Bureau of Assessments, with certain assessment lists, asknig that they be confirmed; also assessment lists, asknig that they be confirmed; also assessment list for filling lots between Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues, with objections of Campbell P. White. To Committee on Assessments.

From the Street Commissioner, with apportionments of see sesment. To same.

Committee of the Whole.—The Board than went

of sessement. To same.

Committee of the Whole.—The Board then went into Committee, Mr. Mason in the chair, and took into consideration various papers which had previously been referred to it. The Committee rose and ourly been referred to it. the committee rose and report to a favor of recommitting ordinance re adive to New-York Basgage and Passenger Line, permitting the heeneing of certain stages; in favor of adopting substitute in favor of adverting lease of ferry between Twenty third street, New-York, and L street, Greenpoint; that the orainance as to driving cattle through the streets had been made the special subject for next Monday. Papers were ordered to a third reading. Adjourned to Friday next at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Board of Education met last evening at its Hall in Grand street. WM. H NEILSON, President, in the

Chair.

The report of the Committee on Repairs relative to Dwyer's Lightning Conductors, with the following rescursion was adopted:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to furnish the school buildings with lightning conductors at the present time, and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the light.

the report of the Committee on Warming and Ven-

the report of the Committee on Warming and Ventitation, on the application of School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward, for an appropriation of \$2,100 for heating apparatus was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, with the following revolution, was adopted:

Resolved That the sum of \$1100 be, and is hereby appropriated for the purchase of five lots of ground, owned by the Trustees of the Bethesda Baptist Church in Chrystel street, ear Delances, in the Tenth Ward, each 25 by 100 feet; said purchase money to be paid on the cardioacte of the Connect to the Corporation; that the tide to the said lots is rested in the Myor, Aldermae and Commentity of the City of New York; said nearly to be paid out of the School moneys for the year 1858.

The report of the Committee on Furniture, recommencing an appropriation of \$2,946 37 to pay sun by

The report of the Committee on Furniture, recommending an appropriation of \$2.946 37 to pay sun lry bills for extra work and fitting up of Ward School No. 49, in Phirty-seventh street, Twenty-first Ward.
The report of Executive Committee, appointing Mirs Annie Barnman a teacher in the Normal School,

was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee appropriating \$e67 14 for furnishing several school buildings with ventilators and apparatus was adopted.

The recort of the Executive Committee appropriating \$1,000 for the support of the Normal Schools, was second.

adopted.

The report of Finance Committee in favor of ap-

The report of Finance Committee in favor of appropriating \$30 000 for Teachers' Salaries, was adopted.

The report of the same Committee in favor of appropriating \$5,000 for expenses of the Ward Schools, was adopted.

A communication from Ward Officers of Twelfth Ward, requesting the establishment of a school for emigrant children on Wards Island, was referred to Committee on New Schools.

Another communication from the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, relative to purchasing a lot and erecting an addition to Ward School No. 44.

The report of the Executive Committee in favor of appropriating \$2 500 for support of the Free Academy

appropriating \$2 500 for support of the Free Academy The report of the Committee on Sites and School

The report of the Committee on Sites and School Houses recommending an appropriation of \$4,672 71 to pay for carpen'er and other work to complete school house in Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, Twentieth Ward, called forth considerable discussion—the ground of debate being upon an item of \$75 for carpeting the teachers' platform. The report was fically acousted as presented.

The report of Special Committee on Alteration of Tegeport of Special Committee on Alteration of School Laws relative to distribution of funds levied

by tax, was adopted and ordered to be printed.

After the transaction of some other business, the COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board me' yesterday afternoon at the office in Worth-et. The Bon. JULIAN C. VERPLANCK presiding, and Mesers. Carrigan, Kelly, Cumming, Crabtree, Purdy, and Garrigue, present.

A communication from the Consul General of the Netherlands was received and referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Netherlands was received and referred to the Castle
Garden Committee.

A slight modification was made in the by-laws regulating the Medical Department of Ward's Island.

Dr. Harris informed the Board of the quantity of land attached to the hospital at Quarantine and the menner in which it is cultivated. The Quarantine grounds contain 30 acres, which, it appears, furnish the institution with nearly all of the vegetables re-

Capt. CRABTREE reported that Mr Fagin has shipped

56 a en to South Carolina, during the past week.

The Committee on Ward's Island advised the agent to purchase about 200 barrels of flour, if he could get a \$8 75 a barrel. The Committee on Refrenchment reported to make some further clerical alterations, and in favor of dis-

persing with another clerk. Adopted.

Mr. KELLY moved that the former report of the
Retreechment Committee be suspended, so far as it
referred to Mr. De Burgh. The length of his services arrented this. A considerable debate arose in reference to the mo-

GROOVING THE RUSS PAVE MENT. On the 5th of February, 1855, Councilman Mather, at a session of the Board of Councilmen, offered the

following resolution:

"Resourd, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be and is bareby directed to advertise for proposals for growing that perhou of the Russ pavement not a resty growed; the upper surface of each book to be grooved at right angles with the interest of the street, in such manner that the space has ween the grooves and joints shall not exceed six inchess—said graves to be not less than one and a quarter unches which on the surface, and not less han these quarters of an inch deep; and that he send the same to the Common Council for further section."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Roard of Councilment, who, after considering

of the Board or Councilmen, who, af er considering the subject, reported in favor of the adoption of the the subject, reported in favor of the adoption of the resolution, with an amendment that the pavement be cross-grained at the intersection of the various streats on Breadway. The Beard adopted the report and terolution. The document was then sent to the Board of Aldermen and referred to the Committee on Streats of that Board, who reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen. On the 12th of April, 1855, the report of the Climitites was taken up, and after some debate on the subject, was laid on the table, where it remained until the 10th inst., when it was sgain called up and referred to a Special Committee consisting of Ald. William Fucker, Ald. Voorhis and Ald. Howard.

Ald. Howard.

This special Committee met yes'erday afternoon in Mr. Valentine's office, and entered into a consideration of the subject. They finally determined u on having grooves two inches on the surface, one inch deep and four inches apart, cut across he street from curb to curb, for the cistance of one yard, in order to test the

matter.
Sould this prove a benefit, the Committee will report accordingly. COMMITTEE ON WHARVES, PIERS AND

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, but ad-

journed without doing any business, owing to the nonappearance of parties interested in matters before the COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen, held no meeting yesterday, a quorum not being